

THE TIMES.

VOL. III. No. 3.

GREENSBORO, N. C., FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1858.

[WHOLE No. 105.]

For "The Times." THE HISTORIES OF A NIGHT. A LIFE DRAMA OF THE CITY. BY J. WOODRUFF LEWIS.

CHAPTER IV. THE LAST GAME.

HE young man gazed vacantly upon the faces of the group, while his brain fairly reeled with the emotions crowded upon it, and the room and all of the parties therein, appeared to be furiously revolving around him.

"I am serious in this liberal offer," continued the Spaniard, "and made it solely out of pity for your unhappy and miserable condition of mind, body, and pocket."

"And I advise you to accept it," added the proprietor of the saloon, shaking Edgar by the shoulder, as to arouse him from his stupor. "You have an equal chance of winning back your money, and if you do not succeed, you will be no worse off than at present."

"That's very true," muttered Suydam, "and I must also add my advice, friend Edgar, to that so kindly given."

"Am I living?" cried the wretched victim, still staring wildly around the hall.

"Or am I already among the dead?"

"Come, come," said Suydam, with a laugh which was generally repeated by the crowd. "Such questions as that, allow me to observe, do not evince a proper respect for the company in which you happen to be placed at this moment. We are a very jolly and good-natured people."

"And extremely liberal," added Senor Albro, with his usual polite flourish towards the half-distracted young man. "What say you, Mr. Edgar, to my offer?"

The young man pressed his hand to his brow, and appeared to become lost in thought.

"That is more proper conduct," remarked the Spaniard, as he noticed this evidence of the offer's being under consideration. "Take plenty of time to revolve the question in your mind, and let me know the result, at the earliest possible moment—for I must remind you it is getting fashionably late."

"Thirty-five hundred dollars," soliloquized James Edgar, abstractedly, "against the key."

"That's it, just the statement," muttered the Spaniard, rubbing his hands gleefully together.

"It's only one game more, and may be a game upon which my evil fortune will be succeeded by a good one," continued Edgar thoughtfully.

"Nothing is more probable," added Senor Albro.

"At any rate, even if I do not win," proceeded the wretched victim, in a state of mind we shall not attempt to describe; "I shall be no worse off than at present; and as to Mary—"

Here the young man paused, shuddering from head to foot, while the Spaniard regarded him in a sly, but strangely earnest manner.

"I must drink, drink!" added Edgar, after a minute's reflection, "and then I shall be able to forget my misery, manhood, and everything else, in one common falsity of feeling."

He arose and stepped forward to the bar. Pouring out nearly a tumbler full of brandy, he drank it without water, and returned to his seat, and became as thoughtful as before.

"One result may be considered as already established," he finally muttered, in a more despairing voice than he had before used, and while a ghastly smile gave a still more repulsive expression to his pallid and careworn features. "There is nothing left for me but exposure and public disgrace; and how can Mary hope to avoid the consequences of so terrible a blow? That they will manifest themselves in some frightful shape or other, is a conclusion that cannot be doubted for the moment; and that she will eventually have to come to something equally as fearful to contemplate, I see no reason for doubt."

"A true, and most philosophical reasoner!" exclaimed Senor Albro, with a voice and manner clearly expressive of the delight experienced at the turn affairs, and things in general were taking.

"Villain!" cried Edgar, suddenly turning upon the Spaniard, and raising his hands as if he would clutch him by the throat; then checking his sudden passion, he threw himself feebly into the chair he had before been occupying, and remarked in a calm and resolute voice—

"Enough, I accept your offer!"

"Put up the property," said Senor Albro, as he raked the thirty-five hundred dollars into the centre of the table, and the miserable Edgar instantly placed his night key thereon, while all of the persons in the room, once more crowded around the gamblers, and manifested more interest than ever in the proceedings.

"It is my last game!" muttered Edgar, putting for the deal, and winning. "And, oh! if Heaven would only be pleased to

and despair on his destiny, but his sole and his broken ejaculations were alike unheeded.

The Spaniard strode forward, with a fierce scowl upon his features, and with speed that Edgar would have been incapable of attaining, had not the strong arm of his companion been tightly locked in his own.

On, through a number of streets, in rapid succession, up one and down another, the wretched gamblers pointed out the way, and Senor Albro receiving his information in silence, hurried the excited victim, for some ten or fifteen minutes, and then the victim murmured as he endeavored to check the steps of his companion—

"Here we are—this is the house."

"Your residence, eh?" queried the Spaniard, as he paused and looked his victim full in the face, and while his eyes seemed to be emitting glances of fire.

The miserable Edgar bowed his head.

"Very well, I am glad we have arrived so much sooner than I expected. The only duty now remaining to you," added the gamster, "is to tell me the exact whereabouts of the room in which your wife is sleeping."

The unhappy victim started, covered his face with his hands, and gave utterance to a groan of the most crushing despair and misery.

"Come, come," exclaimed the Spaniard, angrily, as he laid a vice-like hand upon the shoulder of his companion. "Let us have no more school-boy whinings, and nautilus complaints! Our game has been fairly conducted—you have lost your wife, as well as your honor and money. And, hark ye! the winner is not a man to be trifled with by any such silly expressions of feeling. The whereabouts of the room—the room!"

"The first apartment upon the right at the head of the stairs," was the reply in a hoarse whisper. "But if you have the least particle of manly pity in your heart—"

"Manly humbug!" interrupted Senor Albro, with a pressure upon the arm of his victim, that speedily brought him back to a realization of the rough brutality of the man before him. "Do you take me for as great a fool as yourself, that you can call upon me to relinquish my booty. No," he added, with a chuckle, while the heart of Edgar seemed changing to stone in his bosom. "I have too high an opinion of my valuations to thus relinquish them to other and less worthy hands."

"Mercy!" groaned the miserable wretch. "Mercy to me and mine! This business will prove the death of Mary, and drive me to a madhouse, unless it is prevented from arriving at any more terrible stage of progression!"

The Spaniard laughed—taking care to keep his eyes upon his companion, and to remind him by that grasp upon his arm that any personal violence would be entirely out of the question.

"Mercy," he repeated, while a sneer curled his lips. "Listen to me, James Edgar, and I will tell you the character of the mercy I am about to extend to you, as an act of the manner in which I regard your late proceedings."

"Go on, go on, but, oh! be merciful to a wretched husband and wife, as you hope for mercy hereafter."

"Several years ago," continued the Spaniard, in a low, fierce voice, as if the revelation before him were calling up all the passions of his nature, "I became acquainted with the woman who is now, or was quite lately, your wife. I knew her but to love her, with all the characteristic earnestness of a Spanish heart, and sought to make her mine, but was repulsed with scorn."

"Thank Heaven for that," murmured Edgar.

"Softly, my dear sir," replied Senor Albro, while his eyes appeared to glow like two balls of fire; "I was repulsed by the proud beauty, but I swore a fearful oath to be avenged, and to reward her and here for the unexpected slight she put upon me."

The victim groaned, and would have fallen to the pavement, had not the strong arm of the other held him as in a vice.

"In time, the lady was married to James Edgar, the head clerk of a well known commercial house, and it was believed that everything was going on swimmingly—that the young husband was pressing happily forward in the road to fortune; but such was not the case. The rejected lover had made his influence visible in the scene—had leagued with a number of well known gamblers, and these men, under one pretence and another, at different times, had made the acquaintance of the victim, and drawn him into their snare. Step by step they had led him on in the downward career of the unprofessional gambler, until he was forced to rob his employers—"

"My God!" cried Edgar, as he recoiled against his companion for support, and while his face became more deathly pale than ever, "then you know that the money you have been winning was stolen."

"Exactly," responded Senor Albro, with a low of mock politeness; "I am as familiar with your history for the last few months, as I am with my own. I know how you have repeatedly preyed upon your kind and indulgent employers, to gratify your infamous passion for these

"All is forgiven, dear James," was the reply, as the loving woman threw herself weeping upon his bosom, and pressed her lips fondly to his own, "and may you so live for the future that it will be forgotten or only remembered as a guide for all coming time."

"There, there," muttered the gambler, "my young friend, do not be excited."

"The mysterious gambler," cried Edgar, shuddering, and quickly raising himself up in the bed, while he started wildly towards the speaker.

"Better known," added that personage, "as the junior partner of the house of Morse, Nason & Co., who have had the misfortune to be your employers."

"Yes, and now that we know all, and have given you a lesson, if you do not prove grateful—"

"But I shall," interrupted Edgar, extending his hand, and giving way to his joyful emotion; and he did. He never gambled more!

OUR ALICE. A LIFE'S HISTORY. BY FINLEY JOHNSON.

Come, come, my love, to the old church yard, With a slow and noiseless tread; And let us glean from the letter'd stones The words of the sleeping dead:— But see! what a simple marble, love, Is rearing its white front high; So beautiful, pure, and spotless white That with snow-drops it might vie; And as we approach with trembling steps, Our thoughts are rapt to memory's past; And our hands are raised to wipe away The tears from our pallid cheek; And we wonder if she who sleeps beneath, Has drank from sorrow's chalice; As we see inscribed on the sculptured stone, The simple words "Our Alice."

No letters tell the virtues, my love, Of her who now sleeps beneath; But wild dreams deck her lonely grave, The same as a bridal wreath; And while we are sadly gazing upon The last resting place of all; I'll bid the scenes of the past to rise That heaven to memory's aid; And relate to thee the simple tale How she pray'd at morn and eve; That friends on her grave would flowers strew, That might wither, but not decay; And as you see they buried her here, While mourning her hopeless lot; They have strewn flowers upon her grave, The rose and forget-me-not.

She was a beautiful, winning thing, But she threw her love away; Like a rose that is plucked by careless hands, And left in its bloom to decay; All that she had, her heart and heart Never once thought of decay; She thought this earth a garden of bliss, Where flowers bloom'd under her feet; And when a lover bow'd at her shrine And said that he loved her here, She listened—believed—and thought that he Was a truthful worshipper. And she gave to him her warmest love, And pined for his many breast; Even love, as the tendering bird, Will pine for his shelter'd nest. Tis an oft told tale—his love grew cold, And she turn'd away with pain As she met the glance of his altered eye, Not changed to cold disdain; She knew full well that he loved her not, Yet her's could never depart; For she had freely given to him The pearl of her woman's heart; And grief soon stole the roses away From off her velvet cheek; And her heart was crush'd by heavy woes, That words would have fail'd to speak; Yet mourn'd she, not unlovely bent To the storm of death and pain; Her heart was broken—her happiness wreck'd, Poor, helpless, beautiful Alice.

They took her, love, to the Sunny South, And thought to restore again The bloom on her cheek; also to ease Her heart from its burning pain; They dream'd of, with hopes of coming health, The wonders of modern art; Would take the sting away from despair, And heal up a stricken heart; But all in vain, her woman's love; Was wearing her life away; And she became like a withered leaf In the heat of a summer's day; Slowly she faded, as fades the stars From out of a morning's sky; And they brought her home in the spring time, Like a wounded bird—to die.

She prayed for death, and her prayer was heard For she calmly passed away; As the twilight fades from the evening sky, As the close of a summer day; They buried her form in the grave yard here, And laid her beneath the sod; But her spirit was borne on angel's wings To the presence of her God; She died with his name upon her lips, And she utter'd a fervent prayer; That her love in heaven again might bloom In perpetual vigor there; They buried her here, and now she is free From sorrow, deceit, and malice; And this the plain unvarnished tale, Of the loving, trusting Alice.

How to RETURN A BLOW.—Mr. Marsh of Morsel, relates of an Armenian, named John, that when living at Constantinople, he was hired, by persecuting Armenians, to strike a watchman. The latter, upon receiving the blow, nobly prayed, "My God bless you." This remarkable answer was effectual; for said John, in allusion to the affair, I could not strike again, and at night I said to the money, "I should say you, you will eat me." John soon gave occasion for friends and foes to say of him, "Behold, he prayeth?" Thus was the power of a soft answer strikingly illustrated.

for the carriage, when he drove up the mountain at night.

"Poor little being! no human creature to care for him!" involuntarily cried.—The coachman shrugged his shoulders as he said, "Bah! Signora! why should you care?—it is the fate of these lazaroni. They are born in the streets, they live in the streets, (never sleeping under the roof of a house during all their lives) and they die in the street—then are thrown into a deep hole, like a dog."

The lazzaroni of Raffaele really haunted me all night, and his pitiable story was often in my mind. Immediately after breakfast we entered our *stanzetta*, and drove away from the hotel. As we turned the corner, we heard a voice calling out, "Stop! Stop!" Supposing we had left some of our property in the apartments, we stopped; when little Raffaele ran up to the side of the carriage, exclaiming, "Papa, Signora, make them open the door." This was done, when the child sprang up on the step and said, "Please let me kiss your hand; you are the first and only person who ever spoke one kind word to poor Raffaele." Then seizing my hand, he kissed it several times, and pressed it to his little throbbing heart, then jumped down, and disappeared from our sight in an instant.

You may well imagine how this affected me, and how the tears poured from my eyes, as I vainly called him back. Never to have heard but one kind word! and that only the common expression of sympathy, that I would give to a cat or dog I saw tramped upon and abused. And the child, too, Mamma, was beautiful, as I look at him standing on the steps of the carriage. His features were classically perfect, his mouth exquisite, and his jet-black hair matted in close curls around his head. The glowing and radiant expression of soul and feeling which lighted up his face can never be forgotten. I am sure this child is of noble blood, possibly the offspring of an unhallored love, too fervid and daring for the conventionalities of the world, and when the fear of shame and disgrace has actuated to this cruel act of inhumanity, in yielding up the creature of their passion to a living death.

"Shams"

Epochs in history are named, after they have elapsed, the "Age of gold," the "Age of silver," the "Age of iron," from some real or fancied resemblance of the prominent characteristics of the period to the qualities of the metal to which it is compared. The chronicles of a future age will, perhaps, in the same spirit, call this an age of "paint," as indicative of the prevalent spirit of shamming and deception, which preters outside display of cheap and tawdry ornament to real and substantial elegance.

We can look in no direction without seeing some painted deception, some gilded sham. Dissatisfied with what it is, the world seems to have clothed itself in cheap flattery and perishable ornaments. Desire for real and substantial elegance has given place to a passion for imitating. The young lady is sent to school to acquire a variety of sham accomplishments, to fit her to play her part in sham society. Sham doctors deal in sham medicines. Business is done on credit, the sham of capital. Sham Preachers doze out politics from painted pulpits; politicians grow hoarse in uttering shams of patriotism. Cheap imitations of what is good find a ready market, while the good itself is unsought for. There is prevalent a most baneful disposition among the people of this age to appear what they are not; no one seems to be content to be valued at his real worth. The diamond virtue which some wear appears no better than the paste and gilt with which their neighbors are bedazzled.

HISTORY OF THE BIBLE.—"The history of the Bible is full of interest to the philosopher and Christian. The first edition of the whole Bible was printed in Dutch, at Cologne, 1475; in Danish, at Copenhagen, in 1550; and in English, in 1574. Publishers have been prosecuted and imprisoned for publishing this Great Book, upon various grounds, some for counterfeiting it, and others for circulating it. In some cases the Bible has been publicly burnt. Laws have been issued against reading it. Its pages have been used as cartridges; it has been denounced by the French, and subjected to all kinds of misrepresentation and alteration. It is a fact that to the great Chartist, in the year 801, a copy of the Bible was presented, and containing 410 leaves, and it is also stated that in 804 Charles VIII. ordered it to be read publicly, and directed the priests to make themselves acquainted with its contents. And yet Charles VIII. the wisest man of the age in which he lived, could not write, and was 45 years of age before he began his studies."

CONSTANCY.—A young British officer in India, who was shockingly mutilated and disabled in battle, after mature reflection, requested a comrade to write to his betrothed in England, and release her from the bridal arrangement. Her noble answer was worthy of a true woman: "Tell him if there is enough of his body left to contain his soul, I shall hold him to his engagement."

THE TIMES.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

ADVERTISING.
One square (12 lines) first insertion \$1.00.
Each additional week 25c. The following annual reductions will be made in favor of standing advertisements:
One square, 3 months, \$3.00; 6 months, \$5.00; 1 year, \$8.00.
Two squares, 3 months, \$5.00; 6 months, \$8.00; 1 year, \$12.00.
Three " 3 months, \$7.00; 6 months, \$10.00; 1 year, \$15.00.
Four " 3 months, \$9.00; 6 months, \$13.00; 1 year, \$19.00.
Five " 3 months, \$11.00; 6 months, \$16.00; 1 year, \$23.00.
Six " 3 months, \$13.00; 6 months, \$19.00; 1 year, \$27.00.
Professional and business cards, not exceeding six lines per annum, \$5.00.

The Charleston Courier, an independent Commercial and News paper, tied to no party, but a faithful friend to right, and a terror to evil doers. It is old, well established, ably edited and perfectly reliable, so far as any thing human can be. From these considerations, we prize highly the following notice of the Times.

"The Times," to which we refer is a literary and family newspaper published weekly in Greensboro, N. C., by GREEN, COLE, & ALLEN, at \$2.00 per annum for single subscriptions, and with liberal reduction and inducements to clubs. This paper has just completed its second volume, and having been the first on our exchange list, we have had opportunities of observing and judging its conduct and merits. We are pleased to be able to state that the Editors have exerted themselves strenuously and in good faith to redeem all pledges and promises, and have produced a newspaper which deserves general circulation. We have no doubt that the appointment of an agency here, or a provision by which copies could be conveniently supplied, would extend in this vicinity the circulation of the Times, and if this should be at the expense of any of the two dollar trash and flashy weeklies that come from a region farther North than North Carolina, neither literature or good taste would suffer in the change.

Suppose some of our periodical editors give the Times a trial—and at the same time give equal chance to other publications of southern origin?

The Noachian Deluge.

Among Theologians no portion of the Bible has been so assiduously studied of late years, as that written by Moses. The rapid developments made lately in the various sciences, connected with the commonly received versions of the "Creation," the "Deluge," &c., and infidels chuckled over what they supposed a complete overthrow of Christianity. But Truth is consistent with itself, and while we acknowledge the Truth of Science, yet it but confirms the record of the Bible, when properly understood.

To us, this discussion of Science and Genesis, has been both interesting and instructive; and thinking our readers would also be interested, we have secured the following well written article from a gentleman who has given much attention to the study of modern sciences, connected with the Bible. The views of the writer will, no doubt, conflict with the opinions entertained by many. To any, therefore, that may feel disposed to reply, we freely open our columns, not as a banter from the writer, but without consulting him, we take the liberty to make the offer.

MAJOR EDITOR:—In compliance with your polite request I write the following article on the subject of the Deluge, for your paper.

Was the Noachian Deluge universal? A negative answer to this question is generally supposed to affect seriously the inspired authority of the Holy Scriptures. That this supposition, however, though at first sight quite plausible is nevertheless entirely unwarrantable will, I apprehend, appear evident from the consideration of the fact, that—

The terms "all" and "every" (referring to the hills which were covered, and to the animals &c. which were destroyed by the flood) used by Moses in the 7th Chap. Gen. in his description of that deluge, do not necessarily imply that it was universal. That these terms should sometimes be taken in a universal sense I freely admit, as in those numerous passages where they are employed to reveal to us the extent of the actual redemption and possible salvation of man, by Jesus Christ; but that they convey this idea, either in the instances alluded to, or in any others, where they occur in the scriptures, must be determined entirely by the connections in which we find them and by parallel passages, aided frequently by the light of science and history, &c. A few of the many passages where these same terms are used in the scriptures, but in which no sane mind attaches to them a universal significance, will be sufficient to establish this position. The first instance to which reference is made in this connection, may be found in Gen. xii chapter 35 and 37 verses: "And the famine was over all the face of the earth. . . . And all countries came into Egypt, to Joseph for to buy corn, because the famine was so sore in all lands." It is plain that the famine was not universal, yet the terms used, seem to express the idea of universality as clearly as they do in the description of the deluge. Again, in Ex. ix chapter 6 verse we are told that "all the cattle of Egypt died," but in the 21st verse, we are informed that there were cattle remaining alive there still. Can the word "all" be understood in its widest sense here? So also in Ex. ix chapter 25 verse it is said that "the hail smote throughout all the land of Egypt, all that was in the field both man and beast, and the hail smote every herb of the field and brake every tree of the field." Yet in the 15 verse of the following chapter it is said that the locusts "covered the face of the whole earth, and they did eat every herb of the land, and all the fruit of the trees which the (rain) hail had left."—Query:—Did the locusts literally cover the face of the whole earth as it is stated in the latter of these passages, and are the terms "all" and "every" (referring to the "man," "beasts," "herbs" and "trees" in Egypt) to be understood universally in the former? once more: In Luke ii chapter 1 verse it is stated that "decease went forth from Cezar Augustus that all the world should be taxed;" yet every Sunday school girl knows that it means but a very small portion of "the world" should be taxed.

chapter verse 3 we are informed that at a certain time "there were dwelling at Jerusalem, Jews, devout men out of every nation under heaven"—an expression which in word and form seems to imply universality as obviously as any found in the narrative of the deluge, yet no one will infer from it that "every nation under heaven" was represented by "Jews dwelling at Jerusalem" unless it is supposed that by a miracle, God first created Jews in every nation and then by another miracle transported some of them as representatives of the rest, to Jerusalem at that time. A supposition too absurd to require refutation. And yet such is exactly the manner in which the commonly received view of the deluge has been defended. I think these quotations prove that many terms and phrases found in the scriptures, which in strict logical construction appear universal in their import, may be, and indeed must be interpreted in a particular and limited sense, because either the connections in which they stand, or the well known (scientific) facts of history, and geography &c., as might readily be shown, require such limitations. But no one, of ordinary intelligence will, I apprehend, imagine that this aim is in, and in any sense affect the inspired authority of the writers of the old and New Testaments. If then it can be shown, that for precisely similar and equally conclusive reasons, we are obliged to understand the Mosiac narrative of the deluge likewise in a restricted sense I confess myself entirely unable to receive how the inspiration of scripture can be unfavorably affected in this case more than in the others. The question now arises. Why should we interpret this narrative in a limited sense? And in reply it may be observed first, that the connection requires this. The cause assigned by the sacred writer for bringing this calamity on the world, was "the wickedness of man," and the object to be accomplished by it, was his "destruction." But as the human race occupied at this early stage of the world's history, only a comparatively small portion of the earth's surface, we may ask, why should men exist that the waters prevailed over a great or extent than was adequate to the production of the result which God had in view, since the terms of the record, as we have seen, do not necessarily imply it. Many cogent reasons might be here adduced to show that God would not destroy any more, sufficient indeed to render it exceedingly improbable, even from the narrative itself, that He did so, were there no positive evidences to the contrary furnished by modern science. But there are such evidences in abundance, perfectly analogous to those of history and geography, which all will admit, require us to give a limited sense to the passages already cited. And the only reason why those evidences, or facts, have not caused us to limit our interpretation in the one case, as well as in the others, is not because of any uncertainty in relation to the facts themselves, but because they have not been known so generally, and so long. I say this is the only conceivable reason, and respectfully submit whether it would not be just as legitimate for us to interpret the latter passages in a universal sense "according to the plain words," and then resort to suppositions of unrecorded miracles (as in the last passage quoted above) to extricate ourselves from the consequent embarrassments, as to do so in the former?

We are now ready to inquire—what are those facts? and a few will suffice:—1st. The inadequacy of the size of the ark. The old commentators and theologians (and many of their disciples in modern times) have indeed attempted to obviate this difficulty by showing that the dimensions of the ark were much greater than it was supposed by some to be (the scriptural cubit, as they contend, being nearly 22 inches instead of 18) then dividing it into separate compartments for the accommodation of the different species of animals (14 of all the clean and 2 of all the unclean) and allowing room for the requisite provisions to sustain them, they concluded the dimensions of the ark were quite sufficient. But, unfortunately, for these ingenious calculations, instead of two or three hundred species—the number then supposed to require preservation—the investigations and discoveries in Natural History would now require room for about 40 times that number, and every year is adding to the list. Hence the question is adding to the list. Hence the question is adding to the list. Hence the question is adding to the list.

2d. The long pilgrimages and insurmountable barriers of mountain and sea, which would necessarily obstruct animals in coming from all parts of the globe to find a refuge in the ark from the approaching deluge, embarrass the commonly received view with difficulties of no ordinary magnitude. And besides these the necessity of gratuitously assuming miraculous guidance, on such a large scale, together with the fact that whole generations of many species would have died of old age, before they could have reached the ark, traveling, according to their accustomed mode of locomotion, render such a view totally incredible. 3d. But if the above named difficulties were removed, another formidable one stares us in the face. It is a well established fact in Natural History that animals, as well as plants, must have had various centres of creation, to which, within certain limits, their natures confine them. But this being true, they could not have proceeded from the ark, which must have been the case, according to the hypothesis of the universality of the deluge. And farther, a similar one, still more powerful if possible, rises before us in the well known fact, that had these animals been brought together into any one place—the laws of nature being the same then as now—many of them could not have existed for a month, and some not for a week, nor even for a day, in consequence of their change of temperature and condition. It will not meet this objection to inform us of what everybody knows, that many kinds of animals such as the lion, the bear and the elephant, &c., are preserved in menageries and carried round in itinerating establishments for public exhibition, though they came originally from widely different climates, &c. It is not of these, or of such, we now speak; for like man they are endowed with capacities of enduring themselves.

4th. If we should waive this objection, a similar one, still more powerful if possible, rises before us in the well known fact, that had these animals been brought together into any one place—the laws of nature being the same then as now—many of them could not have existed for a month, and some not for a week, nor even for a day, in consequence of their change of temperature and condition. It will not meet this objection to inform us of what everybody knows, that many kinds of animals such as the lion, the bear and the elephant, &c., are preserved in menageries and carried round in itinerating establishments for public exhibition, though they came originally from widely different climates, &c. It is not of these, or of such, we now speak; for like man they are endowed with capacities of enduring themselves.

5th. If we should waive this objection, a similar one, still more powerful if possible, rises before us in the well known fact, that had these animals been brought together into any one place—the laws of nature being the same then as now—many of them could not have existed for a month, and some not for a week, nor even for a day, in consequence of their change of temperature and condition. It will not meet this objection to inform us of what everybody knows, that many kinds of animals such as the lion, the bear and the elephant, &c., are preserved in menageries and carried round in itinerating establishments for public exhibition, though they came originally from widely different climates, &c. It is not of these, or of such, we now speak; for like man they are endowed with capacities of enduring themselves.

6th. If we should waive this objection, a similar one, still more powerful if possible, rises before us in the well known fact, that had these animals been brought together into any one place—the laws of nature being the same then as now—many of them could not have existed for a month, and some not for a week, nor even for a day, in consequence of their change of temperature and condition. It will not meet this objection to inform us of what everybody knows, that many kinds of animals such as the lion, the bear and the elephant, &c., are preserved in menageries and carried round in itinerating establishments for public exhibition, though they came originally from widely different climates, &c. It is not of these, or of such, we now speak; for like man they are endowed with capacities of enduring themselves.

7th. If we should waive this objection, a similar one, still more powerful if possible, rises before us in the well known fact, that had these animals been brought together into any one place—the laws of nature being the same then as now—many of them could not have existed for a month, and some not for a week, nor even for a day, in consequence of their change of temperature and condition. It will not meet this objection to inform us of what everybody knows, that many kinds of animals such as the lion, the bear and the elephant, &c., are preserved in menageries and carried round in itinerating establishments for public exhibition, though they came originally from widely different climates, &c. It is not of these, or of such, we now speak; for like man they are endowed with capacities of enduring themselves.

8th. If we should waive this objection, a similar one, still more powerful if possible, rises before us in the well known fact, that had these animals been brought together into any one place—the laws of nature being the same then as now—many of them could not have existed for a month, and some not for a week, nor even for a day, in consequence of their change of temperature and condition. It will not meet this objection to inform us of what everybody knows, that many kinds of animals such as the lion, the bear and the elephant, &c., are preserved in menageries and carried round in itinerating establishments for public exhibition, though they came originally from widely different climates, &c. It is not of these, or of such, we now speak; for like man they are endowed with capacities of enduring themselves.

9th. If we should waive this objection, a similar one, still more powerful if possible, rises before us in the well known fact, that had these animals been brought together into any one place—the laws of nature being the same then as now—many of them could not have existed for a month, and some not for a week, nor even for a day, in consequence of their change of temperature and condition. It will not meet this objection to inform us of what everybody knows, that many kinds of animals such as the lion, the bear and the elephant, &c., are preserved in menageries and carried round in itinerating establishments for public exhibition, though they came originally from widely different climates, &c. It is not of these, or of such, we now speak; for like man they are endowed with capacities of enduring themselves.

10th. If we should waive this objection, a similar one, still more powerful if possible, rises before us in the well known fact, that had these animals been brought together into any one place—the laws of nature being the same then as now—many of them could not have existed for a month, and some not for a week, nor even for a day, in consequence of their change of temperature and condition. It will not meet this objection to inform us of what everybody knows, that many kinds of animals such as the lion, the bear and the elephant, &c., are preserved in menageries and carried round in itinerating establishments for public exhibition, though they came originally from widely different climates, &c. It is not of these, or of such, we now speak; for like man they are endowed with capacities of enduring themselves.

11th. If we should waive this objection, a similar one, still more powerful if possible, rises before us in the well known fact, that had these animals been brought together into any one place—the laws of nature being the same then as now—many of them could not have existed for a month, and some not for a week, nor even for a day, in consequence of their change of temperature and condition. It will not meet this objection to inform us of what everybody knows, that many kinds of animals such as the lion, the bear and the elephant, &c., are preserved in menageries and carried round in itinerating establishments for public exhibition, though they came originally from widely different climates, &c. It is not of these, or of such, we now speak; for like man they are endowed with capacities of enduring themselves.

12th. If we should waive this objection, a similar one, still more powerful if possible, rises before us in the well known fact, that had these animals been brought together into any one place—the laws of nature being the same then as now—many of them could not have existed for a month, and some not for a week, nor even for a day, in consequence of their change of temperature and condition. It will not meet this objection to inform us of what everybody knows, that many kinds of animals such as the lion, the bear and the elephant, &c., are preserved in menageries and carried round in itinerating establishments for public exhibition, though they came originally from widely different climates, &c. It is not of these, or of such, we now speak; for like man they are endowed with capacities of enduring themselves.

13th. If we should waive this objection, a similar one, still more powerful if possible, rises before us in the well known fact, that had these animals been brought together into any one place—the laws of nature being the same then as now—many of them could not have existed for a month, and some not for a week, nor even for a day, in consequence of their change of temperature and condition. It will not meet this objection to inform us of what everybody knows, that many kinds of animals such as the lion, the bear and the elephant, &c., are preserved in menageries and carried round in itinerating establishments for public exhibition, though they came originally from widely different climates, &c. It is not of these, or of such, we now speak; for like man they are endowed with capacities of enduring themselves.

14th. If we should waive this objection, a similar one, still more powerful if possible, rises before us in the well known fact, that had these animals been brought together into any one place—the laws of nature being the same then as now—many of them could not have existed for a month, and some not for a week, nor even for a day, in consequence of their change of temperature and condition. It will not meet this objection to inform us of what everybody knows, that many kinds of animals such as the lion, the bear and the elephant, &c., are preserved in menageries and carried round in itinerating establishments for public exhibition, though they came originally from widely different climates, &c. It is not of these, or of such, we now speak; for like man they are endowed with capacities of enduring themselves.

15th. If we should waive this objection, a similar one, still more powerful if possible, rises before us in the well known fact, that had these animals been brought together into any one place—the laws of nature being the same then as now—many of them could not have existed for a month, and some not for a week, nor even for a day, in consequence of their change of temperature and condition. It will not meet this objection to inform us of what everybody knows, that many kinds of animals such as the lion, the bear and the elephant, &c., are preserved in menageries and carried round in itinerating establishments for public exhibition, though they came originally from widely different climates, &c. It is not of these, or of such, we now speak; for like man they are endowed with capacities of enduring themselves.

16th. If we should waive this objection, a similar one, still more powerful if possible, rises before us in the well known fact, that had these animals been brought together into any one place—the laws of nature being the same then as now—many of them could not have existed for a month, and some not for a week, nor even for a day, in consequence of their change of temperature and condition. It will not meet this objection to inform us of what everybody knows, that many kinds of animals such as the lion, the bear and the elephant, &c., are preserved in menageries and carried round in itinerating establishments for public exhibition, though they came originally from widely different climates, &c. It is not of these, or of such, we now speak; for like man they are endowed with capacities of enduring themselves.

17th. If we should waive this objection, a similar one, still more powerful if possible, rises before us in the well known fact, that had these animals been brought together into any one place—the laws of nature being the same then as now—many of them could not have existed for a month, and some not for a week, nor even for a day, in consequence of their change of temperature and condition. It will not meet this objection to inform us of what everybody knows, that many kinds of animals such as the lion, the bear and the elephant, &c., are preserved in menageries and carried round in itinerating establishments for public exhibition, though they came originally from widely different climates, &c. It is not of these, or of such, we now speak; for like man they are endowed with capacities of enduring themselves.

18th. If we should waive this objection, a similar one, still more powerful if possible, rises before us in the well known fact, that had these animals been brought together into any one place—the laws of nature being the same then as now—many of them could not have existed for a month, and some not for a week, nor even for a day, in consequence of their change of temperature and condition. It will not meet this objection to inform us of what everybody knows, that many kinds of animals such as the lion, the bear and the elephant, &c., are preserved in menageries and carried round in itinerating establishments for public exhibition, though they came originally from widely different climates, &c. It is not of these, or of such, we now speak; for like man they are endowed with capacities of enduring themselves.

19th. If we should waive this objection, a similar one, still more powerful if possible, rises before us in the well known fact, that had these animals been brought together into any one place—the laws of nature being the same then as now—many of them could not have existed for a month, and some not for a week, nor even for a day, in consequence of their change of temperature and condition. It will not meet this objection to inform us of what everybody knows, that many kinds of animals such as the lion, the bear and the elephant, &c., are preserved in menageries and carried round in itinerating establishments for public exhibition, though they came originally from widely different climates, &c. It is not of these, or of such, we now speak; for like man they are endowed with capacities of enduring themselves.

20th. If we should waive this objection, a similar one, still more powerful if possible, rises before us in the well known fact, that had these animals been brought together into any one place—the laws of nature being the same then as now—many of them could not have existed for a month, and some not for a week, nor even for a day, in consequence of their change of temperature and condition. It will not meet this objection to inform us of what everybody knows, that many kinds of animals such as the lion, the bear and the elephant, &c., are preserved in menageries and carried round in itinerating establishments for public exhibition, though they came originally from widely different climates, &c. It is not of these, or of such, we now speak; for like man they are endowed with capacities of enduring themselves.

21st. If we should waive this objection, a similar one, still more powerful if possible, rises before us in the well known fact, that had these animals been brought together into any one place—the laws of nature being the same then as now—many of them could not have existed for a month, and some not for a week, nor even for a day, in consequence of their change of temperature and condition. It will not meet this objection to inform us of what everybody knows, that many kinds of animals such as the lion, the bear and the elephant, &c., are preserved in menageries and carried round in itinerating establishments for public exhibition, though they came originally from widely different climates, &c. It is not of these, or of such, we now speak; for like man they are endowed with capacities of enduring themselves.

22nd. If we should waive this objection, a similar one, still more powerful if possible, rises before us in the well known fact, that had these animals been brought together into any one place—the laws of nature being the same then as now—many of them could not have existed for a month, and some not for a week, nor even for a day, in consequence of their change of temperature and condition. It will not meet this objection to inform us of what everybody knows, that many kinds of animals such as the lion, the bear and the elephant, &c., are preserved in menageries and carried round in itinerating establishments for public exhibition, though they came originally from widely different climates, &c. It is not of these, or of such, we now speak; for like man they are endowed with capacities of enduring themselves.

23rd. If we should waive this objection, a similar one, still more powerful if possible, rises before us in the well known fact, that had these animals been brought together into any one place—the laws of nature being the same then as now—many of them could not have existed for a month, and some not for a week, nor even for a day, in consequence of their change of temperature and condition. It will not meet this objection to inform us of what everybody knows, that many kinds of animals such as the lion, the bear and the elephant, &c., are preserved in menageries and carried round in itinerating establishments for public exhibition, though they came originally from widely different climates, &c. It is not of these, or of such, we now speak; for like man they are endowed with capacities of enduring themselves.

24th. If we should waive this objection, a similar one, still more powerful if possible, rises before us in the well known fact, that had these animals been brought together into any one place—the laws of nature being the same then as now—many of them could not have existed for a month, and some not for a week, nor even for a day, in consequence of their change of temperature and condition. It will not meet this objection to inform us of what everybody knows, that many kinds of animals such as the lion, the bear and the elephant, &c., are preserved in menageries and carried round in itinerating establishments for public exhibition, though they came originally from widely different climates, &c. It is not of these, or of such, we now speak; for like man they are endowed with capacities of enduring themselves.

25th. If we should waive this objection, a similar one, still more powerful if possible, rises before us in the well known fact, that had these animals been brought together into any one place—the laws of nature being the same then as now—many of them could not have existed for a month, and some not for a week, nor even for a day, in consequence of their change of temperature and condition. It will not meet this objection to inform us of what everybody knows, that many kinds of animals such as the lion, the bear and the elephant, &c., are preserved in menageries and carried round in itinerating establishments for public exhibition, though they came originally from widely different climates, &c. It is not of these, or of such, we now speak; for like man they are endowed with capacities of enduring themselves.

ny species which have not this capacity, and therefore, could not have survived during the year in which the ark floated on the waters. And—adding but one fact more at present—overlooking the old objection against the phenomenon of a universal deluge, from the obvious insufficiency of the quantity of water on the globe—

5th. If the waters did literally cover the face of the whole earth, there must have been a commingling of the waters of the ocean with those of the rivers and lakes, so that in a short time there would be neither salt water, nor fresh, anywhere—but the ichthyologists will tell us that many species of fish—some of which have their natural habitation in the former and others in the latter—could not live in such a mixture more than they could on dry land; and consequently all these must have perished in the flood. But we now find them living in abundance, and unless it is asserted that they have been created since the deluge, which I presume will not be pretended, it follows that there was no such commingling of the waters of rivers, lakes and seas.

And now in conclusion, let me ask you, candid christian reader, the question—whether our love of truth and consistency, and our desire to maintain the integrity of the Divine Word, before the bar of an enlightened reason, do not imperatively demand a modification of the commonly received view of this portion of the Mosiac record? And since, for reasons found in the context, on account of geographical and historical data, the true principles of hermeneutics, not only permit, but require us to take this latitude (if it be so called) in interpreting so many passages elsewhere, containing similar words and phrases. Why should we object to the adoption of the same principles in the interpretation of the narrative of the deluge, in order to make it harmonize, as it certainly must, with the geographic lines, and historic data inscribed by the finger of God, in those laws, by which he governs the physical universe? Not a single reason, I apprehend, can be given in answer to this question, but could with equal force be urged in support of the exploded dogma of the Physico-Theory of Huchinsonianism.

Far better then and much wiser, is it for us to confess our error at once, when the fact becomes obvious, than under the mask of prudence, to protract an unequal warfare against the established truths of science. A warfare which in every instance has hitherto proved unsuccessful; resulting in nothing but shame to the vanquished—bringing dishonor and contempt upon the word of God—and by thus enshrouding "the light of the world" in the dense clouds of an ignorant prejudice, shut it out forever from the vision of the sincerely skeptical, to whom it might otherwise have appeared as the star of Bethlehem—the precursor of an eternal day. If the earnestness with which I have expressed my convictions in this article, has betrayed me into the utterance of a word which may be construed as disrespectful to those who honestly differ with me, I beg to assure them that this intention is far from my mind—my only object being to "speak the truth in love." Jan. 4th, 1858. R. S. M.

Waifs from Washington.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "TIMES."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1858.

The holidays—Gen. Walker in and out of Congress—New Year's day in the Metropolis—Reception at the President's—Receptions at the Mansions of the Cabinet Officers—Chs. Mackay—His Lectures—The Old Hall of Rep.—Mime sessions—The Weather—Vice President The French Republic—Indian Delegations—The fate of Donnelly—&c.

The holidays are over—their pleasures passed, and the New-Year opens with cheering prospects. Congress is again at work, and with a right good will too. Business is fairly commenced, notwithstanding there are so many excuses for Bannock speeches in relation to General Walker, Kansas, &c.

Gen. Walker's unexpected arrival among us, during the recess of Congress, served to keep up that usual state of excitement so necessary to the life of Washington politicians; and speculations of every variety of form were adroitly as to the course of the Administration relative to Walker's capture. But political speculations even are finite; and the message of the President condemning Walker, and censuring Commodore Paulding for his exceeding his instructions, has set at rest every rumor. The message of course has met much opposition, from friends and enemies of Walker, in and out of Congress, and opens a new field for a future display of political artillery. The letter of Gen. Walker to the President will not be the least, in all probability. To say the least, it is a little unceremonious and boastful in style, not calculated to receive much attention at the hands of so dignified a person as President Buchanan. The main while "the little gray-eyed man" remains with us, anxiously awaiting the conclusion of the efforts of his many friends.

New-Year's day was a great day in Washington. The weather was as beautiful as we could wish, and as was clearly evidenced by the crowds who thronged our streets. At an early hour in the day many wended their way toward the Presidential Mansion in order to be first to enter when its doors should be thrown open to the public. At 11 o'clock the Court ministers, Judges of the Supreme Court, and others high in station, paid their respects to His Excellency. Lord Napier, the British Minister, attracted much attention from the admiring observers, by his fine, manly bearing, his graceful, easy carriage, and the richness of his suite. The gold epaulettes glistened in the light as they shone forth in their intrinsic richness and beauty from his manly form. The Austrian Minister, too, was attractive, from the fact of his wearing a uniform more remarkable for its novelty than richness. Thus, dress of variety and form passed by until the eye became tired of their variegated hues. Then came the simple, emblematic uniform of our Navy and Army, graced by men whose deeds of valor and bravery entitled them to the admiration of every American citizen.

At 12 o'clock a large crowd had gathered round the main entrance of the mansion, all anxious to be admitted; and their impatience was soon set at rest. The doors were opened, and then came the rush. And such a rush, too—every one thought himself or herself entitled to an equal chance, and with true zeal, pushed their claims. Circumference suffered to a dangerous extent—never did it experience such a rush as this. One hundred were admitted.

Miss ELIZA LESLIE died at Gloucester, N. J., on Friday, the 1st instant, in the 69th year of her age. A writer of books on Cookery and Housekeeping, Miss Leslie was widely known, and there is scarcely a home in the United States where her name is not literally a "household word." Her various receipt books have probably attained a larger circulation than almost any other American books ever

had been made vacant. Then the process was repeated, and each time erinoline and hats suffered equally. Your unfortunate correspondent went through one of these "processes," in company with several ladies, and therefore speaks from experience. He found it necessary to take hold of his fair friends' hands, and (however ungallant it may seem) pull them in. After getting in you are subjected to some inconvenience, until you are passed with the tide through several rooms, when the crowd is narrowed to a procession. In this you pass along, until entering the "Blue Room," you are unexpectedly in the presence of the President of the United States.

Whisper your name to the U. S. Marshal who introduces you to the President standing by his side, you shake hands, the ordinary compliments are passed, and you pass on to make room for the thousands who are to experience the same simple ceremony. Further on we find Miss Lane, the President's niece, who presides over the White House. She is a lady of rare accomplishments which are united to a person of much beauty and grace. A simple introduction is had to her, and again you pass on to the famous East Room, from whence one can make an exit without the annoyance of a crowd. Such is a brief description of the manner of calling on the President New-Year's day. It is quite different from that in approaching the crowned heads of Europe.

The members of the Cabinet opened their mansions to the public, and large crowds were visiting them during the day. Secretary Cass was thronged to a great extent. He never seemed to look better than on this occasion; and large numbers of his friends thought that he could endure many more years of public life. The day closed with great satisfaction and pleasure to all, and it is to be hoped that the new year on which we have entered may be one of prosperity and happiness to the American people. Its brilliant opening is certainly a cheering omen.

Charles Mackay, Editor of the London Illustrated News, is in town and has delivered lectures on "English Song," and on "Popular and Historical Songs." He recited one or two of his original poems on the occasions. Lord Napier, Miss Lane, and many of our most distinguished people have attended his very entertaining lectures. Mr. Mackay was a spectator to President Buchanan's reception, and took a curious interest in all that transpired. It was novel to him. We are now having a series of lectures at the Smithsonian Institution, by several of our most distinguished lecturers. Dr. J. J. Hayes, one of the unfortunate Kane's companions, is now lecturing on the "Arctic Regions." There is now no dearth of public amusements, lectures and a theatre filling the want we have experienced in this respect heretofore. And the public and private receptions of the elite give evidence that the season of gaiety is firmly established in the Metropolis.

The old Hall of Representatives remains untenanted, save by the Pages who hold mimic sessions in it. It is quite amusing to watch them. They go through all the forms, often expelling some little one, and making a great noise in exact imitation of the undignified body who lately held its sessions there. Members of Congress in passing through to the new Hall, often stop and observe their proceedings, being much amused thereby. Who can tell but some one of these little fellows, who "plays" Speaker, may yet fill that position with profit and honor in after years?

Last year at this time we were buried in deep snow, but now it is as pleasant as Spring. Christmas, a few flakes strolled playfully through the air, falling to the earth, and only reminding us that "The winter, yet there is no sound of winter."

"Of winter, yet there is no sound of winter," yet there is no sound of winter. The snow is falling, all around. How fair—how fair!

This is the most pleasant winter that we have had for many years; and it attracts youth and beauty to the Federal City.

Vice President Breckenridge, now presides over the sessions of the Senate. He discharges his duties to the admiration of every one. This is the first time since the death of the lamented king, that the Senate has been presided over by a President elected by the people. Senators Bright, Fitzpatrick, Kusk and Mason, having been elected at various times Vice President.

The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was celebrated here by the firing of cannon and display of flags throughout the city. In the evening there were several balls in honor of the day.

The French spoliation bill is again before Congress, and has been referred to a select Committee in the Senate. It will no doubt be passed now, as further debate and speculation in regard to it will be of no effect; and President Buchanan is favorable to the bill, which is the most important consideration. Should the bill pass it will make a draft on the Treasury of no small amount.

We have had visits from several delegations of Indian tribes within a few weeks. Their affection for the "Great Father" is undoubtedly increasing. The "natives" wander about the streets noticing everything which pleases their fancy, and attracting much attention from the people. They seem to be restrained by not even savage courtesy, and enter dwellings, stores, shops &c., unbid, often to the surprise of the inmates, who are generally frightened at the intrusion.

The execution of Donnelly in N. J. on Friday last, the 8th, has spread a gloom over his many friends in this city. His aged Parents are now here stricken with the most heart rending grief, as is also the young lady to whom he was engaged to be married. He died protesting his innocence, after making a speech of nearly two hours, in which he censured all the Courts and the Governor of the State. His fate and career are warnings that should cause all who are leading a vicious life to reflect on the dangers which beset their path. The excellent remarks of your New York correspondent, respecting Donnelly, published in your last, are well worth treasuring up in the mind of every one.

ANGUS.

Mr. MASON—The President, it is stated, has received a letter from Mr. Mason resigning his position as American minister to Paris.

REV. DANIEL BAKER, distinguished as a Revivalist and as President of Austin

THE BUSY WORLD.

USURY LAW.—On Thursday night the New York Chamber of Commerce adopted a memorial to the Legislature, asking the repeal of the usury laws, on the ground that past experience, and especially that of the last four months, is sufficient to show the folly of legislative restrictions on the value of money.

NASHVILLE.—The grocery merchants of Nashville, Tennessee, have, in public meeting, resolved henceforward to do nothing but a cash business.

THE SOUTH AND THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—The Charleston Courier says: "The reason why slaves are not imported into this country from Africa, is not because such importation is prohibited by an act of Congress, but because the planters of the South do not demand it. A cargo of slaves could not be sold in Charleston if they were brought here. But if the people of the South should offer the money for the negroes, the Northern ship owners would take the risk and bring them in spite of the law, just as they now, in defiance of cruisers and the laws of her most Christian and Catholic Majesty, are landed on the coast of Cuba. In other words, it is the public sentiment of the South, and not the philanthropy of the North, which forbids the introduction of foreign slave labor."

COURT HOUSE BURNED.—We regret to learn that the Court House at Greenville was entirely consumed by fire on last Thursday night, and but few papers saved—supposed to be the work of an incendiary.—Tarboro Southern, 9th inst.

LATE FROM EUROPE.—The steamer Africa brings Liverpool dates to the 25th December.

Lucknow, in India, had been relieved, and the insurgents had been defeated in all directions. Twenty-four members of the royal family had been executed at Delhi.

Cotton had advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ of a penny, and the sales closed with an advancing tendency. Breadstuffs were dull. Money market easier.

Wm. Brown, Esq., brother of the Postmaster General, was shot on Saturday week at his residence in Giles county, Miss., but by whom is unknown.

Mr



EDITORS.
E. W. OGBURN, C. C. COLE, JAMES W. ALBRIGHT.

Corresponding Editors.
R. G. STANLEY, Portsmouth, Va.
WILLIAM H. HUNTER, South Carolina.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

SATURDAY, JAN. 16, 1858.

Positive Arrangement.

Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross mark are notified that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the mail box.

TERMS:

1 Copy one year.....\$ 2.00
6 Copies ".....10.00
10 ".....15.00

No paper sent unless the money accompanies the order, nor will the paper be sent longer than paid for.

Specimen copies sent gratis, on application.

Address, OGBURN, COLE & ALBRIGHT, Greensboro, N. C.

Wm. R. Hunter.

We are pleased to see the many complimentary notices, in the Georgia papers, of the lectures of our Cor. Editor, Wm. R. Hunter, Esq., on the subjects of Temperance and Sunday Schools. One says "Mr. Hunter battles with the demon Intemperance, with an earnestness, beauty of language and thrilling eloquence which completely fascinates his hearers for hours at a time. Of the truth of this we had a demonstration on Thursday night, for he held his audience spell-bound for more than two hours."

Another: "The lecturer, Mr. W. R. Hunter, is well known throughout the State, as an estimable and talented gentleman, and a man of rare powers as a popular lecturer. He has been laboring in various parts of Georgia, for more than a year, in favor of Temperance and the Sabbath School cause, and the press and people, where he has been, bear testimony in his favor. His heart is in this good work, and the labors of his life are devoted to it, with rare success. We bid him God speed."

To SUBSCRIBERS:—Good bills current in the State, where subscribers live, will be taken at par, for subscription to the Times. In sending a club, with a large amount of money, it would be better to get a check, if convenient.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY JAN. 4.—Both Houses re-assembled to-day, after their holiday recess.

In the Senate several bills were introduced, among them, one for the admission of Kansas, by Mr. Pugh, offered as a compromise, and referred to the committee on Territories. A resolution was also adopted, requesting the President, as far as may be compatible with the public interests, to communicate to the Senate the correspondence, instructions, and orders to the United States Naval forces on the coast of Central America, connected with the arrest of William Walker, and his associates, at or near the port of San Juan, in Nicaragua; also, to transmit such further information as he may possess relative to that event.—See Message elsewhere in this paper.

In the House the day was spent mostly in discussing the questions involved in the arrest of Gen. Walker, and requesting all documents of the President relating thereto. On motion of Mr. Cobb, a resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Territories to report an opinion whether or not the organic act of Utah ought to be repealed, and that Territory attached to adjoining Territories.

Mr. Zollkofer introduced a bill providing for the establishment of a branch Military Academy at the Hermitage, Tennessee.

TUESDAY.—But little was done in the Senate to-day. The petition of Mr. Maillord, setting forth grievances inflicted upon him, being an American citizen, by British civil officers and others in Ireland, was transmitted to the Secretary of State for consideration by the President. A French Spoliation bill was introduced and referred to a special committee of seven.

House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union on the President's annual message. The day was spent in discussing that part having reference to the enforcement of the Neutrality Laws. The discussion, of course, looked only at the arrest of Walker, and without concluding the debate, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.—Among the numerous petitions presented in the Senate this morning, one prayed for an increase of the salary of the President of the United States. After disposing of the multitudinous morning business, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Crittenden's resolutions, which propose that, in consideration of the financial condition of the country and its industrial interests, as well as of the wants and embarrassments of the Treasury, the rates of duty levied under the tariff act of the 3d of March, 1857, ought to be materially increased; and also, that as experience has demonstrated that the present mode of ascertaining the dutiable value of imported goods is productive of monstrous frauds, injuries alike to the

Government and the honest importer, a system of home valuation ought to be immediately substituted. He proceeded at some length to sustain these positions.

A small bill to detach Selma, Alabama, from the collection district of New Orleans, and attach it to the district of Mobile, was reported by Mr. Clay, and passed.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business at an early hour.

In the House, Mr. Clingman, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution calling on the President for correspondence with Paraguay, Brazil and Spain; which was adopted, with an amendment proposed by Mr. Zollkofer, calling also for correspondence with New Grenada.

On motion of Mr. J. Clancy Jones, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the President's message; the question being upon the proposition to refer the neutrality law to a special committee. And the debates upon this subject consumed the day.

THURSDAY.—In the Senate petitions were presented by Col. Colt for a renewal of his patent for his repeating firearm; one from the State of New York praying the adoption of some practical measures for the cooperation between the people North and South in the emancipation of Slavery. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the compensation of a Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan, and of other United States officers in that Empire.

The Hon. James H. Hammond, of South Carolina, successor to the late Judge Butler, took his seat. The Senate adjourned over to Monday in honor of the battle of New Orleans, its anniversary taking place to-morrow.

In the House, the members resolved themselves into the committee of the whole, for further consideration of the President's message; the question being on the motion to refer the subject of the expediency of modifying or repealing the neutrality law to a select committee.

The House adjourned over to Monday.

TEMPERANCE ADDRESS.—We shall attempt no eulogy upon Prof. Sterling's address on Monday night. It was chiefly local in its application, touching upon the lawfulness of the traffic; its morality, or rather destruction of morals both in the vendor and the consumer; and presented the audience with some most horrifying and thrilling scenes. Prof. Sterling has long been engaged in the Temperance cause, and has done much good; but his real never flags, and his labors increase in effectiveness as he continues in the struggle.

The President's Message on the Arrest of Walker.

The Message of the President, in reply to enquiries from Congress, gives more light on the difficulties between the United States and Gen. Walker, than we have found elsewhere. It is written without much expense of words, coming to the point explicitly, yet fully. We will omit a few passages, principally explanatory:—

In capturing General Walker and his command, after they had landed on the soil of Nicaragua, Commodore Paulding has, in my opinion, committed a grave error. It is quite evident, however, from the communications herewith transmitted, that this was done from pure and patriotic motives, and in the sincere conviction that he was promoting the interests and vindicating the honor of his country. In regard to Nicaragua, she has sustained no injury by the act of Commodore Paulding. This has injured to her benefit, and relieved her from a dreaded invasion. She alone would have any right to complain of the violation of her territory; and it is quite certain she will never exercise this right. It unquestionably does not lie in the mouth of her invaders to complain in her name that she has been rescued by Commodore Paulding from their assaults. The error of this gallant officer consists in exceeding his instructions, and landing his sailors and marines in Nicaragua, whether with or without her consent, for the purpose of making war upon any military force whatever which he might find in the country, no matter from whence they come. The power certainly did not belong to him. Obedience to law and conformity to instructions are the best and safest guides for all officers, civil and military, and when they transcend these limits, and act upon their own personal responsibility, evil consequences almost inevitably follow.

For these reasons the Executive refused to acknowledge Walker as a prisoner; yet he is still resolved to enforce the neutrality laws, of the value of which, in his estimation, he makes illusion, and quotes Mr. Monroe's Message as good authority. He also notices the acts of Congress upon the subject, since 1794; and defines a violation of the laws, to be a military expedition not only "begun," or "set on foot," in the United States; but also "the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories or domain of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace."

For these reasons, had Commodore Paulding intercepted the steamer "Fashion," with General Walker and his command on board, at any period before they entered the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, and conducted them back to Mobile this would have prevented them from "carrying on" the expedition, and have been not only a justifiable but a praiseworthy act.

The crime well deserves the severe punishment inflicted upon it by our laws. It violates the principles of Christianity, morality and humanity, held sacred by all civilized nations, and by none more than by the people of the United States. Disguise it as we may, such a military expedition is an invitation to reckless and lawless men to enlist under the banner of an adventurer to rob, plunder and murder the unoffending citizens of neighboring States who have never done them harm. It is a

usurpation of the war-making power which belongs alone to Congress; and the Government itself, at least in the estimation of the world, becomes an accomplice in the commission of this crime, unless it adopts all the means necessary to prevent and to punish it. It would be far better, and more in accordance with the bold and manly character of our countrymen, for the Government itself to get up such expeditions than to allow them to proceed under the command of irresponsible adventurers. We could then, at least, exercise some control over our own agents, and prevent them from burning down cities and committing other acts of enormity of which we have heard.

The avowed principle which lies at the foundation of the law of nations is contained in the Divine command that "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Tried by this unerring rule, to them should be severely condemned if we shall not use our best exertions to arrest such expeditions against our feeble sister Republic of Nicaragua. One thing is very certain that people never existed who would call any nation to a stricter account than we should ourselves, for tolerating lawless expeditions from their shores to make war upon any portion of our territories.

By tolerating such expeditions, we shall soon lose the high character which we have enjoyed ever since the days of Washington, for the faithful performance of our international obligations and duties, and inspire distrust against us among the members of the great family of civilized nations. But if motives of duty were not sufficient to restrain us from engaging in such lawless enterprises, our evident interest ought to dictate this policy. These expeditions are the most effectual mode of retarding American progress; although to promote this is the avowed object of the leaders and contributors in such undertakings. It is beyond question the destiny of our race to spread themselves over the continent of North America, and this at no distant day should events be permitted to take their natural course. The tide of emigration will flow to the South, and nothing can eventually arrest its progress. If permitted to go there, peacefully, Central America will soon contain an American population, which will confer blessings and benefits as well upon the natives as their respective Governments. Liberty, under the restraint of law, will preserve domestic peace; whilst the different transitory across the isthmus, in which we are so deeply interested, will have assured protection.

Nothing has retarded this happy condition of affairs so much as the unlawful expeditions which have been fitted out in the United States to make war upon the Central American States. Had one half of the number of American citizens who have miserably perished in the first disastrous expedition of General Walker settled in Nicaragua as peaceful emigrants, the object which we all desire would ere this have been, in a great degree, accomplished. These expeditions have caused the people of the Central American States to regard us with dread and suspicion. It is our true policy to remove this apprehension, and to convince them that we intend to do them good, and not evil. We desire, as the leading Power on this continent, to open, and, if need be, to protect every transit route across the isthmus, not only for our own benefit, but that of the world, and thus open a free access to Central America, and through it to our Pacific possessions. This policy was commenced under favorable auspices, when the expedition, under the command of Gen. Walker, escaped from our territories and proceeded to Punta Arenas. Should another expedition of a similar character again evade the vigilance of our officers and proceed to Nicaragua, this would be fatal, at least for a season, to the peaceful settlement of these countries and to the policy of American progress. The truth is, that no Administration can successfully conduct the foreign affairs of the country in Central America, or anywhere else, if it is to be interfered with at every step by lawless military expeditions "set on foot" in the United States.

MORE LAWYERS.—The Supreme Court, now in Session, in Raleigh, have examined and licensed the following gentlemen to practice as Attorneys and Counsellors at law in the several county courts of this State:

J. J. Martin, Martin county.
J. F. Murrell, Onslow.
J. W. Ellis, Bladen.
Josiah Collins, Washington county.
Asa Ross, Brunswick.
George C. Woodley, Lenoir.
Abner S. Williams, Martin.
David F. Caldwell, Greensborough.
J. R. Bulla, Asheborough.
Needham B. Cobb, Goldsborough.
Gilbert M. Patterson, Richmond county.
A. B. McEachin, Robeson.
Thomas D. Williams, Warrington.
L. W. Humphrey, Onslow.
Thomas J. Foote, Warren.

John G. Yancey, Madison county.
E. J. Gaines, Montgomery.
Seaton Gales, Raleigh.
J. R. Doughty, Elizabeth City.
P. J. Sinclair, Pittsburg, Pa.

The following gentlemen were examined on Thursday and admitted to practice in the several Superior Courts of this State as Attorneys and Counsellors at law:

R. H. Broadfield, Salisbury.
Wm. Henry Bagley, Elizabeth City.
C. W. Grandy, Jr., do do.
C. H. Abell, Johnston.
R. H. Battle, Orange.
John S. Moore, Wayne.
Luther Blue, Richmond county.
James P. Holderby, Rockingham county.
Wm. L. Scott, Greensboro.
Jacob C. Hitchcock, Davidson.
N. S. Stallings, Duplin.
John A. Stanley, Beaufort county.
John B. Gilliam, Bertie.
J. E. Short, Washington county.
Sydney A. Smith, Johnston.

WASHINGTON IRVING, now seventy-five years old, walks to Dr. Creighton's Church, in Tarrytown, (of which we believe he is a vestryman,) and back five miles, nearly every Sunday.—New York Post.

A correspondent of the Home Journal says that it is a pleasing sight to see the beloved old fellow "modestly carry the plate through the aisle," as he is in the habit of doing. Strangers who wish to see Irving, without bothering him at Sunnyside, have a fine chance at him at this church.

Leisure Readings;
A few of the best things

Books, Reviews, Magazines, and Papers.

In a letter from Mr. Walsh, dated Paris Nov. 20th; we find an interesting paragraph on

The age of Russia.

In 1862 the Czar of Russia will erect a monument commemorative of the one thousandth year of the Russian empire.—The national life of ten centuries has an imposing, venerable aspect. The government has always been the same—an autocracy. The administration has varied according to the character and fortunes of its rulers. The devotion of the people to the sceptre is still, as heretofore, unlimited, like the imperial power—a loyalty reaching religious worship. The recent address of the Metropolitan (the high prelate) of Moscow to Alexander II on his visit to the capital shadows out the relations between the sovereign and the subject.—"Most pious sovereign, the heart of Russia—for you are in her bosom and heart—the orthodox people venerate you. Peace will facilitate your efforts to elevate and improve the internal life of Russia, to preserve and augment the good bequeathed to us by our ancestors. In your sacred person the orthodox church reveres the quality of her defender and protector, one of the greatest prerogatives of the Lord's anointed." In the chapel of the Convent of Miracles the Empress remained for some time on their knees before the relics of St. Alexis. The Emperor, after mounting his horse and reviewing the troops and cadets. Egbert, the first Saxon monarch of England, began his reign in 827; thus the monarchy is upwards of a thousand years. More than fourteen hundred are claimed for that of France. The republic of ancient Rome did not endure half as long.

The following was intended as a hit at Byron, but its application may be generalized.

A Woman's Heart.

Many would be poets scribble about women's hearts without knowing anything about those wonderful and mysterious organs. Lady Blessington reproved this folly once. She alleged that but very few men understood the feelings of women.—"Sensitive and easily wounded as we are," said she; "obliged to call up pride to support us in trials that always leave fearful marks behind, how often are we compelled to assume the semblance of coldness and indifference when the heart only bleeds; and the decent composure put on with our visiting garments to appear in public, and, like them, worn for a few hours, are with them laid aside; and all the dreariness, the heart-consuming cares, that women alone can know, return to make us feel that, though we may disguise our sufferings from others, and deck our countenances with smiles, we cannot deceive ourselves, and are but the more miserable from the constraint we submit to. A woman only can understand a woman's heart; we cannot, dare not, complain; sympathy is denied us, because we must not lay upon the wounds that excite us; and even the most legitimate feelings are too sacred in female estimation to be exposed; and while we nurse the grief that lies too deep for tears, and consumes alike health and peace, a man with impunity may express all nay, more—than he feels; court and meet sympathy, while his leisure hours are cheered by employment and pleasures, the latter too often such as ought to prove how little he stood in need of compassion, except for his vices."

To the young men, more especially just beginning life; having received during the past year many buffetings, disappointments; much opposition and but little encouragement, even from those you most assuredly numbered as your friends, are you discouraged? Does the world look heartless and icy? Here is a consoling bit for you by the poet Tupper.

Never give up.

Never give up! It is wiser and better. Always to hope, than once to despair; Fling off the load of Doubt's creaking fetter And seek the dark spot of tyrannical care. Never give up! or the burden may sink you; Providence kindly has mingled the cup, And in all trials or troubles, bethink you, The watchword of life must be, never give up!

Never give up! there are chances and changes Helping the hopeful, a hundred to one, And through the chaos High Wisdom arranges Never give up! for the wisest are boldest, Knowing that Providence mingles the cup, And of all maxims the best, as the oldest, Is the true watchword of Never give up!

Never give up!—the grapes-shot may rattle Or the fall-thunder cloud over you burst, Stand like a rock, and the storm or the battle Little shall harm you, tho' doing their worst; Never give up! for adversity presses, Providence wisely has mingled the cup, And the best counsel, in all your distresses, Is the stout watchword of Never give up!

The reader may have seen the following paragraph before, as we find it afloat without a credit; but it is most exquisitely beautiful, and wishing to preserve it, we give it a place in this column of the Times.

Charity.

Night kissed the young rose, and it bent softly to sleep. Stars shone, and pure dewdrops hung upon its bosom, and watched its sweet slumbers. Morning came with its dancing breezes, and they whispered to the young rose and it awoke joyous and smiling. Lightly it danced to and fro in all the loveliness of health and young innocence. Then came the ardent sun-god, sweeping from the east, and smote young rose with his scorching rays, and it fainted. Now the gentle breeze which had been gamboling over the sea, pushing on the household bark, sweeping over hill and dale, by the neat cottage and the still brook, turning the old mill fanning the brow of childhood—came tripping along on her errand of mercy and love, and when she saw the young rose she hastened to kiss it, and fondly bathed its forehead in cool refreshing showers, and the young rose revived and looked and smiled in gratitude to the kind breeze; but she hurried quickly away, for she soon perceived that a delicious fragrance had been poured on her wings by the grateful rose; and the kind breeze was glad at heart, and went away singing through the trees. Thus charity, like the breeze, gathers fragrance from the drooping flowers it refreshes, and unconsciously reaps a reward in the performance of its office of kindness, which steals on the heart like perfume to bless and to cheer.

If any person, particularly young people, widows and widowers, (rather unnecessary to enumerate the last two classes, however, as they are included in the first) but if any person, we say, feel curious since Christmas, perhaps the cause may suggest the cure. Then read this

Serap of Experience.

Fanny Jones says that when she was in love she felt as if she were in a tunnel, with a train of cars coming both ways. Jaimicks says that when he was in love he felt as if he were being hung—and had a cat in his hat and a peck of bumble bees under his waistcoat. Jaimicks knows the symptoms. Juliana says that she felt—oh my—as if she were a bower of moonbeams sinking into a bath of effulgent honey beneath a blaze of balmy stars to the tones of slow music.

How beautiful! The christian, no less than the lover of the beautiful will read with pleasure the following:

A Beautiful Thought.

It was night. Jerusalem slept quietly amid her hills as a child upon the breast of its mother. The noiseless sentinel stood like a statue at his post, and the philosopher's lamp burnt dimly in the recess of his chamber.

But, O, dark night was abroad upon the earth. A moral darkness involved the nations in its benighted shadows. Reason shed a faint glimmering over the mind of men, like the cold inefficient shining of a distant star. The immortality of man's spiritual nature was unknown, his future destiny obscured in a cloud of mystery.

It was at this period, two forms of etherial mould hovered over the land of God's people. They seemed like sister angels sent to the earth on some embassy of love. The one was of majestic stature, and well-formed limbs, which her snowy drapery hardly concealed in an impressive gesture upward where night appeared to have placed her darkest pavilion, while on her left reposed her delicate companion, in form and countenance the contrast of the other, for she was drooping like a flower moistened by refreshing dews, and her bright but troubled eyes scanned the air with ardent varying glances. Suddenly a light like the sun flashed out from heaven, and Faith and Hope hailed with exulting songs the ascending Star of Bethlehem.

Years rolled away, and a stranger was seen in Jerusalem. He was a meek, unassuming man, whose humble aspect seemed to consist in acts of benevolence to the human race. There were no traces of sorrow in his countenance, though so one knew why he grieved, for he lived in the practice of every virtue, and was loved by all the good and wise. By-and-by it was rumored that the stranger worked miracles! That the blind saw, the dumb spoke, and the dead leaped to life at his touch! That when he commanded, the ocean moderated its chafing tide, and the very thunder articulated he is the Son of God. Every assailed him with the charge of swery, and the voice of the impious judge; condemned him to death. Slowly and thickly guarded he ascended the hill of Calvary. A heavy cross bent him to the earth. But Faith leaped upon his arm, and Hope dipping her pinions in his blood, mounted to the skies.

Reported for the Times.

Proceedings of the Guilford Educational Association.

The Association met in Greensboro, on Saturday 9th, 1858, according to adjournment. The President, E. W. Ogburn, Esq., in the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. T. M. Jones. After the proceedings of the previous meeting were read, the names of Rev. T. M. Jones and Mr. S. Shorwood, Esq., were enrolled as members of the Association. The committee appointed to draft By-laws, were called on to report, and after the report was read, the following By-laws were adopted:

BY-LAWS.

Art. I. Sect. 1st. The regular meetings of this Association shall be on the 2nd Saturday of the following months—viz.: January, March, May, July, September and November.

Sect. 2nd. The regular annual meeting shall be on the 2nd Saturday in September.

Sect. 3rd. The regular place of meeting will be the Hall of the Greensboro High School, until by vote of the Association.

Art. II. Each member shall pay 50 cts annually into the hands of the Treasurer, to be expended as the Association may direct.

Art. III. Delegates to the State Educational Association shall be elected at the meeting preceding the meeting of said Association.

Art. IV. Sect. 1st. At each regular meeting a question shall be chosen, to be discussed at the next regular meeting.

Sect. 2nd. There shall be a standing committee of three, appointed annually, at the meeting in January, who shall propose not less than three questions, at each meeting, from which the Association may make a selection.

Sect. 3rd. There shall be appointed, at each regular meeting, one member to read an Essay, and one to deliver an Address at the next regular meeting.

Art. V. Any person constitutionally eligible, may be elected a member of this Association, by vote of a majority of the members present, at any meeting.

Art. VI. The order of proceedings shall be, as follows:

1. Prayer.
2. Calling the roll.
3. Reading the minutes of preceding meeting.
4. Election of new members.
5. Election of delegates to State Association.
6. Election of officers.
7. Reports of committees.
8. Regular business—1st. Essays and addresses on the subjects assigned. 2d. Discussion of the question for debate and vote on it—4th. Selection of question.
9. Appointment of members to read essays and deliver addresses.
10. Appointment of committees.
11. Irregular business.
12. Adjournment.

Messrs. S. Lander, Wm. M. Wiley and J. D. Campbell were appointed as the standing committee on questions.

The following question was chosen for discussion at our next meeting: "Are not children generally confined, for too long a time, in the school-room?"

Mr. Wm. M. Wiley was chosen to read an Essay, and Mr. J. D. Campbell to deliver an Address at our next meeting.

The Association then adjourned to meet at the regular time—2nd Saturday in March.

E. W. OGBURN, Pres.
J. D. CAMPBELL, Sec.

FLORIDA INDIANS.—Now Orleans, Jan. 8.—A delegation of Seminoles and Creeks, accompanied by their agent, have arrived here on the way to Florida to induce Billy Bowlegs to emigrate west.

REVIEWS.

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER, Richmond, Va., Jno. R. Thompson, Editor. The 26th volume commenced with the January number, and a fine specimen we judge it. We notice several articles we may refer to at length at some future day. We hope the increasing merits of the Messenger is being rewarded with an increasing patronage, unless our people still love to praise home publications, and pay for those published at a distance. \$3 a year, or \$4 for Times and the Messenger.

RUSSELL'S MAGAZINE for January presents an interesting table of contents; and we imagine the reader will not be disappointed after a perusal of the articles. "Russell" is not a showy, but not the many ridiculous and fantastic "pictures" of some of the monthlies, yet with the readers, we presume it will stand and unblushing list. It is a Southern Magazine, and should receive the Southern patronage, which its merits very justly deserves. Address "Russell's," again, Charleston, S. C., and enclose \$3; or send us \$4 and take the Times and the Magazine.

LUCY HOWARD'S JOURNAL. By Mrs. L. H. Sigourney; Harper & Brothers, New York, 1858.

We are indebted to the author for a copy of this work, and shall notice more at length next week.

THE SOUTHERN DIAL is the name of a new monthly magazine, published in Montgomery Ala., and Edited by Wm. F. Sumner, with a large list of able contributors from all the Southern States. The first number of the "Dial" is before us, and it is devoted mainly to the discussion of African Slavery, and the interests, moral, social and political, which it involves.—The Dial contains 48 pages, at \$2 a year. J. D. Williams, Proprietor.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.—Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers have just commenced the publication of "Peterson's Philadelphia Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List"—a monthly quarto publication which contains all the information that can be obtained in regard to all Counterfeit, Broken Banks, and the rates of discount on all the Bank Notes of the country. Messrs. Drexel & Co., will supervise and make the corrections in each number of the list, so that it may be perfectly relied on, while the well known house of E. W. Clark & Co., Commission Stock and Exchange Brokers, will correct the Stock List. The price is but \$1. a year. To Clubs, Four copies for \$3.00; or ten copies for \$7.00; or twenty-five copies for \$15.00. Address all Orders to T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE CORNER.

CLARENCE MELVIN:—We are happy to form your acquaintance. Your style is pleasant and easy, and your articles, will be read with much interest. The "Iron Mask" will appear next week, and we shall be pleased to hear from you of ten. VIATOR. Our columns are too much crowded to admit your pleasant notice of things round about, and before another week, it will be too full; so please permit us to read and profit, until the developments of that "philosophical discussion" by one experienced, may give us a company. WILMOR, The Alhambra, is beautiful. Historic facts adds very much to the interest of well written articles, and on this account we are always pleased to hear from you. ANOTA: The Waif from Washington, in another column, is written with much care, and we are greatly obliged to the writer both for his interest in the Times and his interesting letter. The reader can almost realize a squeeze through the President's Mansion. Read the Waif. MARCUS: Glad to receive another supply of questions. To the leisure little ones, they may be valuable and interesting.

The Clinton Independent speaks of our new dress, in the following language:—This paper comes to us this week with a new head and a new dress. It looks decidedly improved, and bids fair to become the great literary sheet of the South. It is a model paper, and if the publishers fail to receive unlimited patronage, it will not be because they have not deserved it. We wish them that success which their industry merits.

KENTUCKY:—The following resolutions have been introduced in the Kentucky Legislature, in relation to the proposed national bankruptcy law:

"The General Assembly has seen with concern that an attempt is about to be made under the recommendation of the President of the United States and of the Secretary of the Treasury, to bring all the banking institutions and railroad corporations of the country under the operation of a national bankruptcy law, and regards such proposed legislation as a dangerous assumption of power by Congress over subjects properly within the control of the several States: Be it therefore

"Resolved, That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the people of Kentucky prefer keeping the control of their banks and railroads to themselves, and earnestly protest against the transfer of that control to the Federal Government.

"Resolved, That the States have the power to enforce or not to enforce the forfeitures at any time incurred by their several banking institutions; and a suspension of specie payments; and this power should be so exercised as to promote the welfare of their citizens, and ought not to be invaded by Congress.

"Resolved, That the passage by Congress of a national bankruptcy act, applicable to the banks and railroads of the States, would be an odious and unwarrantable interference by Congress with the domestic institutions of the States."

Bleeding at the Lungs Cured. Seth W. Fowler, Esq.—Dear Sir: Having been attacked with Hemorrhage of the Lungs, which left me with a troublesome cough and the usual debility consequent upon such an attack, and having cured myself by the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I feel it a pleasure and a duty to testify to its merits. My general faith in patent medicines is small; but for those who are suffering under pulmonary attacks, I am persuaded that the Balsam is an excellent preparation. Yours, very truly,

John B. Childs, Editor Chicago Telegraph, Chicago, Mass., Feb. 20, 1854.

None genuine unless signed J. Butts on the wrapper. Sold by Agents every where.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening the 7th inst., by Rev. W. B. Wallace, Rev. EDWIN W. BEALE, of the Eastern Virginia Christian Conference, and Miss ELIZA JANE, eldest daughter of Charles F. Facette, Esq., of Albemarle county, N. C.

On Tuesday night 22nd Dec., by F. Shaw, Esq., Mr. FREDERIC AMM and Miss SARAH M. FOSTER, daughter of Christian Foster, Esq., all of Guilford.

On Sunday 27th Dec., by H. Shaffer, Esq., Mr. JACOB SHOFFNER, of Guilford, and Miss CATHERINE ISLEY, daughter of Daniel Isley, Esq., of Albemarle.

On the same, 20th Dec., by J. Clapp, Esq., Mr. MARTIN SHEPHERD and Mrs. S. BRATTELL, widow of Solomon Shaffer, dec'd., all of Guilford.

On the same, 20th Dec., by H. Shaffer, Esq., Mr. ELI GREENSON and Miss MARY SMITH, daughter of Peter Smith, dec'd., all of Guilford.

